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8	BEFORE THE BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
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10	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 2013-660
11	KATHY ELAINE BENNETT	Case Ivo.
12	1335 Newport Avenue, No. 107 Long Beach, CA 90804	ACCUSATION
13	Registered Nurse License No. 712632	
14	Respondent.	
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17	Complainant alleges:	
8	<u>PARTIES</u>	
19	1. Louise R. Bailey, M.Ed., RN (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in her	
20	official capacity as the Executive Officer of the Board of Registered Nursing (Board),	
21	Department of Consumer Affairs.	
22	2. On or about September 18, 2007, the Board issued Registered Nurse License Number	
23	712632 to Kathy Elaine Bennett (Respondent). The Registered Nurse License was in full force	
24	and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herein and will expire on December 31,	
25	2014, unless renewed.	
26	<u>JURISDICTION</u>	
27	3. This Accusation is brought before the Board under the authority of the following	
28	laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.	

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

- 4. Section 2750 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the Board may discipline any licensee, including a licensee holding a temporary or an inactive license, for any reason provided in Article 3 (commencing with section 2750) of the Nursing Practice Act.
- 5. Section 2764 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the expiration of a license shall not deprive the Board of jurisdiction to proceed with a disciplinary proceeding against the licensee or to render a decision imposing discipline on the license. Under section 2811(b) of the Code, the Board may renew an expired license at any time within eight years after the expiration.
 - 6. Section 2761 of the Code states:

"The board may take disciplinary action against a certified or licensed nurse or deny an application for a certificate or license for any of the following:

- "(a) Unprofessional conduct, which includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- "(1) Incompetence, or gross negligence in carrying out usual certified or licensed nursing functions."

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

7. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1442, states:

"As used in Section 2761 of the code, 'gross negligence' includes an extreme departure from the standard of care which, under similar circumstances, would have ordinarily been exercised by a competent registered nurse. Such an extreme departure means the repeated failure to provide nursing care as required or failure to provide care or to exercise ordinary precaution in a single situation which the nurse knew, or should have known, could have jeopardized the client's health or life."

8. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1443, states:

"As used in Section 2761 of the code, 'incompetence' means the lack of possession of or the failure to exercise that degree of learning, skill, care and experience ordinarily possessed and exercised by a competent registered nurse as described in Section 1443.5."

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9. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1443.5 states:

"A registered nurse shall be considered to be competent when he/she consistently demonstrates the ability to transfer scientific knowledge from social, biological and physical sciences in applying the nursing process, as follows:

- "(1) Formulates a nursing diagnosis through observation of the client's physical condition and behavior, and through interpretation of information obtained from the client and others, including the health team.
- "(2) Formulates a care plan, in collaboration with the client, which ensures that direct and indirect nursing care services provide for the client's safety, comfort, hygiene, and protection, and for disease prevention and restorative measures.
- "(3) Performs skills essential to the kind of nursing action to be taken, explains the health treatment to the client and family and teaches the client and family how to care for the client's health needs.
- "(4) Delegates tasks to subordinates based on the legal scopes of practice of the subordinates and on the preparation and capability needed in the tasks to be delegated, and effectively supervises nursing care being given by subordinates.
- "(5) Evaluates the effectiveness of the care plan through observation of the client's physical condition and behavior, signs and symptoms of illness, and reactions to treatment and through communication with the client and health team members, and modifies the plan as needed.
- "(6) Acts as the client's advocate, as circumstances require, by initiating action to improve health care or to change decisions or activities which are against the interests or wishes of the client, and by giving the client the opportunity to make informed decisions about health care before it is provided."

COSTS RECOVERY PROVISION

10. Section 125.3 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the Board may request the administrative law judge to direct a licentiate found to have committed a violation or violations of the licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of the case.

PATIENT G.F.

- 11. From about 2007 to 2011, Respondent was employed as a day shift (7 am to 7 pm) registered nurse in the Medical-Surgical Unit of Beverly Hospital. On or about June 18, 2011, seventy-nine year-old Patient G.F. was admitted to the hospital's Emergency Room with complaints of weakness, dizziness and diarrhea. Patient G.F. had a history of asthma, chronic kidney disease, anemia, stroke, dementia, coronary artery disease with angioplasty, congestive heart failure, urinary tract infection and hyperlipidemia. She was admitted with a low hemoglobin of -10.3g/dL (normal range 12.0-14.0), and low hematocrit of -31.9% (normal range 37.0-42). Her serum B-type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP) level was 3,642, while the normal range for this diagnostic indicator for heart failure is 5 to 450.
- 12. While at Beverly Hospital, Patient G.F.'s primary physician, Dr. Emmanuel Mojtahedian, consulted with numerous medical specialists, including hematology specialist Dr. Ira Felman, to manage the care of the patient. During her stay, Patient G.F. underwent several invasive procedures which included an upper and lower endoscopy which revealed severe atrophic gastritis and severe pseudomembranous colitis associated with positive C.Difficile infection. Patient G.F. was placed on contact isolation for her positive C.Difficile stool cultures.
- 13. On or about June 22, 2011, Patient G.F. had an inferior vena cava filter placed due to an extensive right lower extremity deep vein thrombosis. A percutaneously-inserted central catheter (PICC) was placed in her right upper arm in order to establish intravenous access.
 - 14. On or about June 24, 2011, Patient G.F. was transferred to the Medical-Surgical Unit.
- 15. On or about June 27, 2011, Respondent was assigned to care for Patient G.F. At about 1728 hours, Dr. Felman gave a telephone order to Respondent and ordered two units of packed red blood cells (PRBC) for "type and crossmatch" for Patient G.F. No order to transfuse the blood was given to Respondent. Patient G.F.'s hemoglobin and hematocrit levels were at 8.8/27.2. At the end of Respondent's shift, she endorsed to the oncoming night shift nurse C. Cuellar that Patient G.F. "has to receive PRBC's". Upon RN Cuellar's assessment of Patient G.F., he noticed that the patient's IV (intravenous) had infiltrated and he was not able to restart another IV. RN Cuellar called Dr. Felman who then instructed RN Cuellar to call Dr.

Mojtahedian for further orders. At about 2250 hours, Dr. Mojtahedian gave RN Cuellar a telephone order to "Hold IV PRBC", and ordered the patient to be left without an IV until the next day. At about 2325 hours, RN Cuellar transcribed the orders onto the patient's chart. Patient G.F.'s BNP was 3403 on this day.

- 16. On or about June 28, 2011, at the end of RN Cuellar's shift at 0700 hours, RN Cuellar reported to Respondent that the order for the PRBC's was on hold and not to transfuse blood. At about 0935 hours, Respondent took a telephone order from Dr. Mojtahedian for a "STAT PICC line placement" for Patient G.F. Respondent read back the order to Dr. Mojtahedian. At 0945 hours, Respondent witnessed a Spanish language consent for a PICC line placement and there is another one for blood transfusion but with the time missing. Both consent forms were incomplete with the relationship of the signator to the patient absent.
- 17. On or about June 28, 2011, the PICC line was inserted. At about 1825 hours, Respondent ordered the PRBC's from the blood bank. At about 1845, Respondent started the blood transfusion, 15 minutes before the end of her shift. At about 1900 hours, Dr. Felman noticed that Respondent started the transfusion without an order. At about 1930 hours, Dr. Felman wrote an order to transfuse one unit of PRBC's. At about 2230 hours, the transfusion was completed.
- 18. On or about June 30, 2011, Patient G.F. presented with rales (lung sounds) in her right lower lobe, which is indicative of fluid overload. On or about June 30, 2011, Patient G.F.'s BNP rose to 5668.

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Gross Negligence)

- 19. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Code section 2761, subdivision (a)(1), in conjunction with California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1442, on the grounds of unprofessional conduct, in that on or about June 28, 2011, Respondent committed gross negligence in her care of Patient G.F. The circumstances are as follows:
- 20. Respondent failed to verify the physician's order before starting a blood transfusion on Patient G.F. near the end of her shift.

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